

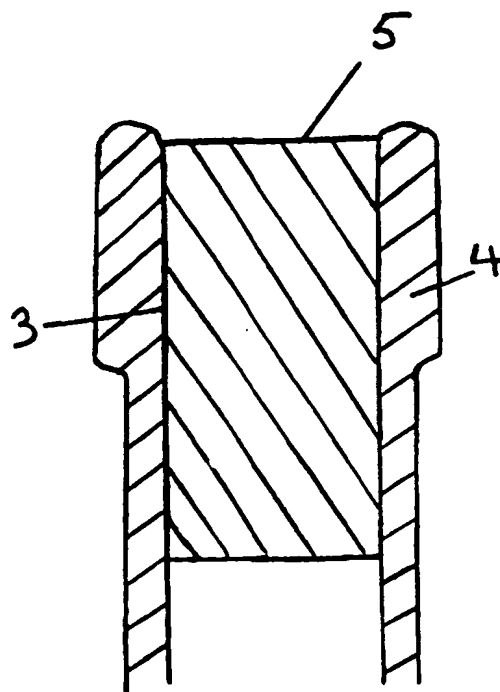
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(21) International Application Number: PCT/GB96/01065 (22) International Filing Date: 3 May 1996 (03.05.96) (30) Priority Data: 9508972.8 3 May 1995 (03.05.95) GB 9607815.9 10 January 1996 (10.01.96) GB (71)(72) Applicants and Inventors: TAYLOR, David, Graham [GB/GB]; 37 Linersh Wood Road, Bramley, Guildford, Surrey GU5 0EE (GB). BEANLAND, David [GB/GB]; 2 Halfway Cottages, Dippenhall, Farnham GU10 5DR (GB). (74) Agent: BAVERSTOCK, Michael, George, Douglas; Boulton Wade Tennant, 27 Farnival Street, London EC4A 1PQ (GB).		(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, ARIPO patent (KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG). Published <i>With international search report. Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</i>	

(54) Title: CLOSURE DEVICE FOR CONTAINERS

(57) Abstract

A closure device for a container such as a wine bottle comprising a body (1) of circular cross section, preferably cylindrical, which is adapted to fit in an opening in the container to seal said container said body consisting essentially of a moulded foamed closed-cell polymer of copolymer, preferably expanded polystyrene, having a substantially uniform density of at least 0.03 g/cc. The closure device may be partially or wholly coated with a sealing material (5), waxed, coloured and/or surface-treated to render it even closer in appearance to cork, and printed on.



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CLOSURE DEVICE FOR CONTAINERS

This invention relates to a closure device for containers.

5 Closure devices for containers are commonly made of natural materials such as cork. These are used for temporarily sealing containers in order to prevent spillage and to preserve the contents of the container. They have a traditional appeal and are effective. Very large quantities are used in wine
10 bottling and they are also used for other foodstuffs and for other substances such as cosmetics. However, they have the disadvantage of being relatively expensive, are labour intensive to produce, are
15 subject to quality variations and can introduce microorganisms and other impurities to the stored substance. These disadvantages have been recognised for some time and synthetic substitutes have been developed using synthetic rubbers and plastics.
20 These, however, have the disadvantages of being more expensive than natural materials, of not being readily reusable, of not looking and feeling like natural materials and of behaving differently to the natural materials. Consumers notice these differences and are
25 put off, thus reducing the acceptability of these substitutes in the marketplace. There is thus a need for a synthetic closure which looks, feels and behaves similarly to the natural material but with advantages of low cost, consistent quality, and of being sterile.

30 In EP-A-0 496 194 there is described and claimed a sealing closure for containers of liquids characterised in that it comprises a substantially cylindrical plastic element, which may be made of foamed polystyrene, in which an also substantially
35 cylindrical elastic insert, which may be of cork, is

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axially embedded. However, such a design of closure appears potentially to have serious drawbacks from the point of view of lack of sterility due to the presence of the natural cork; from the point of view of structural integrity; and from the point of view of inadequate elastic behaviour. Also, although it is stated in the description of the patent specification that the production cost will be low, the complex structure of the product would indicate the contrary.

There is therefore still a demand for a satisfactory alternative to cork closures for containers, and particularly for liquid containers such as wine bottles.

According to the present invention there is provided a closure device for a container comprising a body of circular cross-section which is preferably cylindrical and which is adapted to fit in an opening in the container to seal said container said body consisting essentially of moulded foamed closed-cell polymer or copolymer preferably expanded polystyrene, having a substantially uniform density of at least 0.03 g/cc.

It should be noted that the closure device of the invention does not contain an insert of any other material in its body.

The particularly preferred polymeric material of the closure device of this invention is expanded polystyrene. Expanded polystyrene is well known for its very low density and it is extensively employed, for example, in packaging applications in which the expanded polystyrene used may typically have a density of 0.016 g/cc. It is important to note, however, that an essential novel feature of the present invention is that the polymeric material used has a density of at least 0.03 g/cc so that it is more comparable in

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density to cork which typically has a density of around 0.1 g/cc although varying depending its source. Also the increased density of the material renders it more impermeable to gases and liquids. Thus, the process conditions used for the production of moulded expanded polystyrene closure devices of the present invention are controlled, in known conventional manner, to produce a final density of at least 0.03 g/cc.

Although the preferred shape of the body of closure device in accord with the invention is substantially cylindrical it may for example be of other shapes having a circular cross-section, for example frustoconical. Also, the closure device may have an enlarged end, that is an end which has a larger diameter than the body of the closure device, similar to that of the types of cork which are used for sealing wines of the "Champagne" type in which the enlarged end serves to provide an anchorage for a wire fastening attached to the neck of the bottle to secure the closure device against being forced out of the mouth of the bottle by the internal pressure of the gas in the bottle.

The closure device of the invention is inserted into the opening of a container to prevent the material held in the container escaping through the container's opening when the closure is in place. It also prevents outside contaminants such as gases, moisture, bacteria or fungi from entering the container through the opening. Through achieving an air-tight seal, it maintains the material stored in the container in as near perfect a condition as possible.

The polymeric material of the closure is desirably coloured to look like the natural material

that it replaces and is also desirably surface-textured or otherwise physically surface-treated with the same end in view. It can also be painted and/or be printed with information on its surface if
5 required.

The closure may be pressure treated in its manufacture for example by rolling. It was originally
10 thought that this pressure treatment increased both the elasticity and the density of only a surface layer of the material. However it is now believed that the pressure treatment increases the elasticity and density of the whole body of the closure but that there is no significant resulting change in the
15 uniformity of its density. This pressure treatment enhances the closure's ability to press against the walls of the container opening and thereby to seal it.

The closure may also be coated with a flexible impervious coating such as polyurethane if an additional degree of impermeability is required. The
20 closure may also be waxed. Additionally, any coating composition used may contain colour so as to render the closure device of similar colour to that of natural cork.

A specific embodiment of the invention will now be described by way of example with reference to the
25 accompanying drawing in which:

Figure 1 shows a perspective of the closure device, in this case acting as a substitute for a cork in a wine bottle.

30 Figure 2 shows the closure device in place in a wine bottle.

Referring to the drawings, the closure device comprises a cylinder of expanded polystyrene 1 of substantially uniform density greater than 0.03 g/cc.
35 At such higher densities, the expanded polystyrene

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exhibits a greatly reduced permeability to gases and water vapour, and to other fluids. Expanded polystyrene is resistant to alcohol and is an approved material for contact with foodstuffs. It is

5 biologically inert and acts as a barrier to the ingress of bacteria and moulds. Also, as mentioned above, at higher densities such as above 0.03 g/cc it also compares favourably to cork in density and also has a microstructure of similar appearance to that of

10 cork. The texture of its external surface 2 is already very cork-like and this is desirably enhanced by colouring and/or by physically treating the surface, for example by shaving, sanding or texturing. The frictional properties between high density

15 expanded polystyrene and glass compare favourably to those between cork and glass. It should be noted however that cork relies to some extent on absorption of liquid from the contents of the container in order to achieve its effectiveness in sealing whereas the

20 closure device of the present invention does not absorb liquids to any significant degree.

As is well known in the art, expanded polystyrene is conventionally produced by a bead process using a suspension polymerisation technique. A blowing agent

25 such as for example about 6% of a low boiling petroleum ether fraction, e.g. n-pentane, is either incorporated before polymerisation, or after polymerisation the beads are impregnated under heat and pressure. The beads are then processed by steam

30 moulding. The beads are first pre-foamed by heating in a steam bath. This causes the beads to expand and the expansion is continued until they reach an appropriate level in the mould corresponding to the desired density. This may be determined by a suitably

35 positioned thermocouple which is arranged to cause the

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steam to be switched off when this point is reached. The expanded beads are then allowed to stand for 24 hours to allow them to cool to room temperature and to allow air to diffuse into the cells so that the cells
5 equilibrate with outside conditions.

Then a steam moulding process is performed. The beads are charged into a mould which is provided with
perforated walls to admit steam. The mould is
completely filled with the beads. Steam is then
10 passed into the mould causing the beads to swell further and to weld with each other and take up the shape of the mould.

When the bodies of the closure devices are to be substantially cylindrical the mould itself may be in
15 the form of a plurality of cylinders which may be interlinked each of which cylinders may be several times the length of the closure devices to be produced.

When moulding is complete the mouldings are taken
20 out of the moulds, trimmed, cut to length, printed, textured, coated and waxed with paraffin wax, as appropriate.

It should be understood of course that the above-mentioned specific procedure can be varied in many
25 respects without departing from the scope of the invention as hereinafter claimed.

The resulting closure devices can be inserted directly into a container such as a bottle at this stage if the mouldings are of sufficiently small
30 diameter. However, for greater pull strengths larger diameter mouldings are used which are reduced in size by compression, e.g. by rolling, before being put into a conventional cork inserter.

It should be mentioned that because expanded
35 polystyrene does not have the same elasticity as cork

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it is usually necessary to adjust conventional cork inserters from a usual diameter of 16 mm for a conventional cork closure to a diameter of say 18 mm for the closure device of the present invention, to
5 allow for this difference in elasticity and corresponding expansion.

As mentioned above, the closure device may be pressure treated, for example by rolling, to improve the elasticity of the polystyrene. The closure device
10 is compressed as it is pushed into a bottle 3 and provides a seal against the glass. On withdrawal the elasticity of the closure device creates a good simulation of the sensation of a real cork being removed from a bottle and allows the closure device to
15 be reinserted if required. The closure device retains rigidity thus providing mechanical strength to prevent the closure device from distorting through bending when it is pushed into a bottle 4 and to provide purchase for extraction devices. The high density
20 expanded polystyrene is practically impervious to gases and fluid of the nature likely to be encountered in wine. Additional protection can be given by treating the ends and/or sides with a colourless impermeable coating such as polyurethane 5.

25 As explained above, therefore, the closure device of the invention thus consists essentially solely of an expanded closed-cell polymer, preferably expanded polystyrene, which has a substantially constant density of greater than 0.03 g/cc throughout, and
30 which can be partially or wholly surface coated with an impermeable sealing material for example with polyurethane and/or a wax to prevent moisture and gaseous movement through and around the closure device.

35

CLAIMS:

1. A closure device for a container comprising
a body of circular cross-section which is adapted to
5 fit in an opening in the container to seal said
container said body consisting essentially of a
moulded foamed closed-cell polymer or copolymer having
a substantially uniform density of at least 0.03 g/cc.

10 2. A closure device as claimed in claim 1
wherein the foamed closed-cell polymer or copolymer is
expanded polystyrene.

15 3. A closure device as claimed in claim 1 or
claim 2 wherein said body is substantially
cylindrical.

20 4. A closure device as claimed in any one of
the preceding claims wherein the foamed polymer or
copolymer is coloured so as to render the closure
device of similar colour to that of natural cork.

25 5. A closure device as claimed in claim 1 or
claim 2 having a surface which is partially or wholly
coated with a sealing material, for example a
polyurethane resin and/or with wax, which may contain
colour so as to render the closure device of similar
colour to that of natural cork.

30 6. A closure device as claimed in any one of
the preceding claims whose surface has been physically
treated, for example by shaving, sanding or texturing,
to bring its appearance closer to that of natural
cork.

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7. A closure device as claimed in any one of the preceding claims which is painted and/or has printed matter on its surface.

5 8. A closure device as claimed in any one of the preceding claims which is for use in wine bottles.

 9. A method of making a closure device for a container which method comprises steam moulding
10 expanded polystyrene beads in one or more cylindrical moulds having a diameter substantially corresponding to the diameter of the closure devices to be produced, the steam moulding process being performed under conditions such that a density of at least 0.03 g/cc
15 is uniformly produced in the mouldings, the mouldings being thereafter removed from the moulds and then, if necessary, the mouldings are trimmed and cut to the desired length of the closure device, and, if desired, the mouldings are partially or wholly coated with a
20 sealing material, for example a polyurethane resin, and/or with wax either before or after the optional cutting to size.

 10. A method as claimed in claim 9 wherein the
25 mouldings are subjected to compression by rolling under pressure in order to reduce their diameter.

 11. A container, either empty or when containing a liquid or a solid, whenever comprising a closure
30 device as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 8 or when made by the method claimed in claim 9 or claim 10.

35

Fig 1

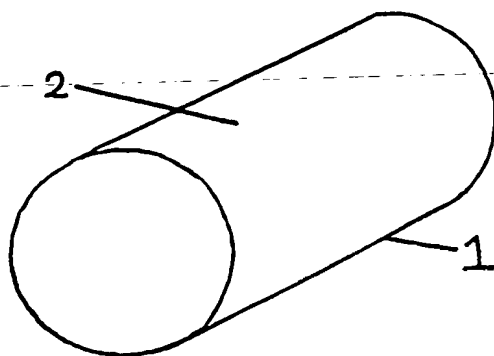
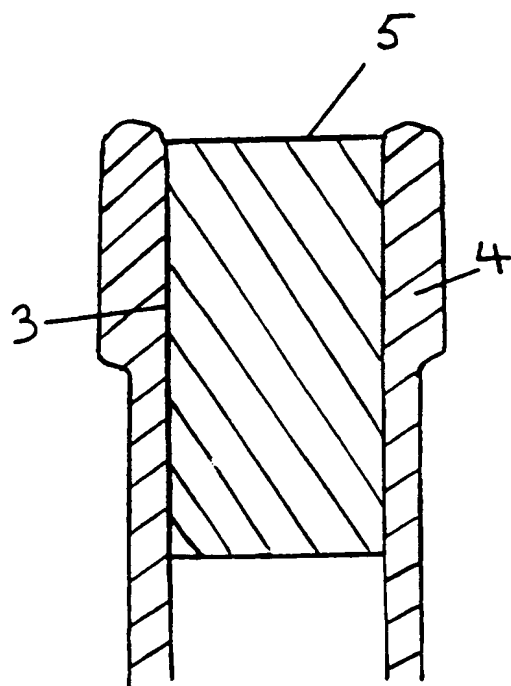


Fig 2



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

National Application No

PCT/GB 96/01065

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 6 B65D39/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 B65D

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US,A,4 091 136 (O'BRIEN ET AL) 23 May 1978	1,3-5,8, 11
Y	see claims 1,3	2,7
A	see column 4, line 37 - line 38 ---	9
Y	EP,A,0 496 194 (FANTIN) 29 July 1992 cited in the application see abstract ---	2
Y	WO,A,94 25513 (SUPREME CORQ) 10 November 1994 ---	7
A	see abstract; figure ---	1,8
A	US,A,4 668 557 (LAKES) 26 May 1987 -----	

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Information on patent family members

International Application No

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Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
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		DE-D- 69202065	24-05-95
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